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Dame Fashion's latest creations for dress trimming. Very pretty and popular. In black, white and ecru.

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AND YOU WILL WANT TO QUENCH THAT THIRST. WHEN ORDERING A CASE OF SODA WATER RING UP

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Builders and Traders' Letter

The following letter has been sent by the Builders & Traders' Exchange to Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole, Delegate to Congress:

Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 3, 1903.
Hon. Jonah Kalaniana'ole, Hawaiian Delegate to the 58th Congress, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your invitation of July 28th to furnish you with suggestions for Congressional legislation we have the honor to reply.

We believe the citizens of this Territory desire its Delegate to devote his attention and energies to accomplishing immediately practical results for the benefit of the Territory.

Labor Matters.

We admit the labor situation is of great importance, but believe in view of the present state of American public sentiment, and the question of constitutionalality of special legislation, it is unwise to actively advocate the admission of restricted Chinese labor.

We believe the Delegate should urge measures for the benefit of Hawaii within the established practice and precedents of the United States Government.

The establishment of a great Naval Station at Pearl Harbor and adequate fortifications are a part of the great plan of National Defence. We doubt if you can bring much influence on these points, but believe you will forward them in every way in your power.

Five Practical Objects.

We urge you to labor earnestly and persistently before the proper Committees for the following five objects:

1. An appropriation of \$100,000 for the dredging of the channel and harbor of Honolulu, it being a pressing fundamental duty of the United States in view of the requirements of Trans-Pacific commerce.

2. Providing the Hawaiian Islands with suitable light houses corresponding to the importance of Trans-Pacific commerce.

3. Securing an appropriation of not less than \$800,000 for the beginning of a breakwater to protect Hilo, Hawaii, harbor.

4. Securing an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a Federal Building at Honolulu.

5. Securing an appropriation of \$100,000 for a Federal Building at Hilo, Dredging Harbor.

It is not and has never been the policy of the United States government to own or build for, or to lease or rent wharves to the public, nor has it dredged slips or berths for private use.

In San Francisco harbor the United States government dredges to within 80 feet of the established harbor line. All dredging within the 80 foot line is incumbent on the owners of the wharf property, be they individuals, municipalities or states.

We believe it is a matter of first importance that Honolulu harbor be dredged to a depth of 32 feet, which will provide for some years for the sediment from Nuuanu stream.

The Channel Entrance to Honolulu harbor should also be dredged to 32 feet, and to 35 feet where affected by the ocean swell.

According to the very recent hydrographic map of Honolulu harbor issued by the United States Bureau of Navigation, this would require the dredging of some 240,000 cubic yards of material in the harbor beyond an 80 foot line parallel to the established lines.

The channel would require the removal of some 30,000 cubic yards of material. We furnish you with the above hydrographic map with the 80 foot line shown thereon.

The appropriation should be "One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000)."

We suggest the argument that this is for the benefit of Trans-Pacific commerce in which the Mainland is becoming so enormously interested, and is greatly to its benefit, and incidentally to Hawaii.

Lighthouse Problem.
The Organic Act provided a means whereby the Territorial government could transfer the light houses to their proper position, as property of the

United States government. As their attention has been called to the matter it is to be expected the transfer will soon be made by the Territorial authorities.

The existing lighthouses are not of a character corresponding to the Trans-Pacific commerce they are expected to guard. We trust you may be able to confer with the Lighthouse Board, and secure a recommendation for a suitable appropriation for the improvement and maintenance of Hawaiian lighthouses.

Hilo Harbor.
The island of Hawaii is the largest of the group and is entitled to much consideration, as it contains more possibilities of development than the rest of the islands.

A large, safe harbor is the first essential. There is but one harbor, that of Hilo. To make that harbor safe and commercially desirable, vessels must be able to lie at their wharves at all times.

This can be accomplished by a suitable, though expensive, breakwater. Congress could not be expected to at one session, make an appropriation sufficient to cover the entire cost, hence, we believe, should you be able to induce an appropriation of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars for the commencement of the work, you would be deserving of great commendation.

Federal Buildings.
There is a pressing need of a Federal building in Honolulu. The city of Chicago has but one Federal Building. Boston has two, Philadelphia two (exclusive of the Mint), so it would appear most presumptuous for Honolulu to ask for more than one building. The cost of building in Honolulu exceeds that of the mainland, and the prospective increase of Federal business, both justify you in asking an appropriation of One Million Dollars for a Federal building, exclusive of the site.

You are in the soundest financial position to urge each and every one of the Five expenditures asked for. We furnish you with an accurate and carefully prepared statement of the financial relations of the Federal government with the Territory of Hawaii, from June 14th, 1900, to June 30th, 1903, the period of annexation.

It shows the United States in that time secured a net profit of \$3,254,668.69 from the Hawaiian Islands, of which \$1,000,000 was returned by the Five Claims appropriation, leaving \$2,254,668.69 as an offset against the \$1,000,000 paid by the United States on the public debt of Hawaii, although it is of doubtful consistency for the United States to make such an offset.

The appropriations asked for could not be expended within one year, and possibly not in two years, so the Delegate from Hawaii has a consistent argument justifying great persistence in asking that a generous proportion of the profits from the Territory of Hawaii be expended for its own benefit and the benefit of the Mainland in Trans-Pacific commerce.

While the Territory has great interest in the Naval Station at Pearl Harbor and fortifications, these have become absolutely imperative to National defence, and the Delegate should resist any tendency of Congress to let appropriations for these objects overshadow the just requirements of the Territory of Hawaii.

In order to get these objects properly before Congress we herewith hand you a petition in the usual form, which we request you to have properly presented to the House of Representatives, and by them referred to the proper committees, where we trust you will most judiciously and persistently follow them up that the objects may neither be overlooked or neglected.

The Builders and Traders' Exchange thanks you for the opportunity afforded to express its views, and trusts you may return at the end of the session with much accomplished for the Territory of Hawaii.

Exchange Policy Is

OUTLINED IN

No Uncertain Terms

At a meeting of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange last evening the following were present: J. H. Craig, W. W. Harris, J. D. Avery, L. E. Pinkham, J. Carrol, W. E. Weedon, C. Hall (Hackfeld & Co.), Fred Harrison, A. P. McDonald, G. W. Clark (Hustace & Co.), J. E. Dodd, J. Rowenstein, S. Stephenson.

The policy of the Exchange was outlined in the following document:

The Builders and Traders' Exchange deems it advisable to publicly state its position on the labor question, so it may not be misunderstood by the press or public.

This Exchange is not a labor organization, but is composed of employers of labor and seeks to form sound public opinion and a just reciprocity on all sides.

This Exchange believes the welfare of the Territory of Hawaii and body politic requires the recognition by law of the citizen, and those eligible, who sincerely and adequately serve the Territory with head or hand in daily labor, to the exclusion of the alien in every instance possible.

This recognition was secured by the enactment of the recent Legislature.

This Exchange favors the protection and encouragement of the one industry on which the Territory at present depends and which exists mainly by the generosity of the legislative enactments of the United States Congress.

This Exchange is on record at the Department of Commerce at Washington in favor of restricted Chinese labor for unskilled plantation work.

This Exchange, through its representatives, persistently urged on the U. S. Commissioner General of Immigration the desirability of restricted Chinese labor for Hawaiian plantations.

This Exchange realizes that Hawaii affords the Oriental an opportunity to vastly improve his fatherland condition through plantation labor, domestic service and corresponding employment.

This Exchange, in so far as it can influence public opinion, demands that the Oriental shall thus be content and cease to attempt to force himself into all avenues of business and employment on a scale of civilization utterly destructive to all the social and economic standards established for American civilization.

This Exchange reaffirms its assertion that the moment the Oriental demands for himself and his family the same standard of living as the white man ceases to be a menace or important competitor of the Caucasian.

This Exchange believes every individual who, with his family, is sustained in his high standard of living by American civilization should be true to that civilization and true to those who enjoy its advantages with him. The individual who unnecessarily throws his patronage to a lower standard of living and civilization than he is willing to accept for himself and his family is seeking an advantage over his fellow citizens and equals.

There is a point where selfishness ceases to be judicious. It needs only a minority to act on similarly selfish lines to begin to break down American civilization, and the moment a majority act on identically selfish lines the whole American economic civilization on these islands will fall to Oriental standards, so far as individuals are concerned who depend on daily employment and American mercantile patronage.

Persons of wealth and special ability can escape, but their environments cannot fail to be degraded.

This Exchange recognizes the fact that labor, organized and unorganized, has done much to compel and has not yet ceased to afford some excuse for the employment of Oriental labor. Any mechanic or laborer who cannot be depended upon when needed, who is hostile to his employer or who will not give a full day's conscientious work for a full day's pay is surely throwing his example and influence in favor of the Oriental.

This Exchange secured the passage by the recent Legislature of a labor law, relating to labor employed on Government work that has never been paralleled by any previous labor enactment.

The law defines a day's work in the following terms: "Eight hours of actual service shall constitute a day's work." It means labor shall deliver to the public eight hours' work and the officials have the law behind them to require eight hours of actual work and not eight hours of mere attendance.

This is exact justice to the Government, the public and labor.

The Builders and Traders' Exchange is an organization at whose meetings its members and guests can freely state their opinions, however widely differing, or even heated in expression, without apprehending any subsequent ill feeling or personal or business prejudice.

The letter to Delegate Kuhio and the accompanying petition which are given in another column, were considered. They are the result of very hard work by the committee under L. E. Pinkham. The late hydrographic map of the harbor of Honolulu as prepared by the Bureau of Immigration with the 80 foot line from the present established line of the harbor marked

The following petition accompanied the letter:

By Mr. Kalaniana'ole: Petition of Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, for (1) Dredging Honolulu harbor, (2) Improvement of Hawaiian Lighthouse Service, (3) A breakwater at Hilo, H. T., (4) A Federal Building for Honolulu and (5) A Federal Building for Hilo, H. T. To be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in the 58th Congress Assembled:

We, the undersigned Builders and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, respectfully present to your honorable body, the following facts and petitions for the objects named.

We present from official and semi-official sources, a statement of the financial accounts between the Federal Government and the Territory of Hawaii from June 14th, 1900, the date of annexation, to June 30th, 1903—attached as Exhibit "A."

We would endeavor to convince your honorable body and your Committees, that the Territory of Hawaii is entitled to early expenditure of a portion of its net revenues to the United States, for several local improvements, largely National in character and purpose.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FEDERAL REVENUES, JUNE 15th, 1900, TO JUNE 30th, 1903.

	Totals	Gen'l Average
The Net Income from the Territory of Hawaii	\$3,661,213 22	\$1,220,404 41
The Net Expense of the Federal Government Hawaii	405,544 52	131,514 54

Net Profit to Federal Government from Hawaii \$3,254,668 69 \$1,088,889 55

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

For Plague, Fire Claims (covered by above shown balance) \$1,000,000 00

For Hawaii Public Debt (covered by property turned over to the Federal Government) 4,600,000 00

We petition your honorable body for the following appropriations:

1st. For the dredging of Honolulu Harbor and Entrance Channel, Territory of Hawaii, the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Note: The harbor should be dredged according to the usual harbor dredging regulations of the United States, to the depth of thirty-two feet. The harbor is small and the great size of the steamships now calling and those under construction for trans-Pacific commerce via Honolulu, require this depth

(Continued on Page 7.)

Why use 16 candle power When 1 c.p. will do?

The "Hilo" incandescent lamp is of sixteen candle power that turns down to one c.p. by a simple turn of the bulb.

When you wish to have a light burning all night you need a "Hilo" lamp—it then saves five-sixths from your electric light bill. Good in the sick room. Price 75 cents at

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JAPANESE DRY GOODS.

TELEPHONE WHITE 3271.

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WING WO CHANG

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COMMISSION MERCHANT

Dealers in Fine Silks and Grass Linens. Chinese and Japanese Goods of All Kinds.

NUUANU STREET

thereon, wherein dredging is obligatory by Territorial resources, goes with the petition.

When the memorial and the letter to the Delegate had been adopted, Secretary Avery called attention to the by-laws recently enacted reducing the initiation fees and broadening the eligibility to membership to include insurance and real estate men, painters and others. He wanted personal aid on the part of members to solicit membership.

Mr. Avery also reported that in the matter of the bill collection system the Exchange had succeeded in getting in all accounts within limits set by creditors. No one had been reported on the Exchange Delinquent Customers list up to the present time.

After the recommendation of an application for membership from the Pacific Transfer Co. and the acceptance of the same, the meeting adjourned.

PRICE OF AN HEIRE S

Berlin, Aug. 24.—A clique of usurers and marriage brokers has been demanding \$50,000 from Count Franz Joseph Maria von Larisch-Monnich since his marriage with Miss Marie Saterlee of Titusville, Pa., at Buffalo, N. Y., in June, 1901 which sum the count has refused to pay. The Public Prosecutor has now brought proceedings against the usurers for attempted swindling.

Some time before Count Larisch-Monnich visited America the accused persons assert they supplied him with funds to go to Nuremberg and court the daughter of Faber, the pencil manufacturer, and that the Count signed a note for \$50,000, payable on condition that he married Miss Faber. He went to Nuremberg, it is asserted, properly supplied with cash and paid his addresses to Miss Faber, but was not accepted.

Later the Count went to America, presumably at his own expense, and eventually married Miss Saterlee. The group which avers that it financed the Faber affair demanded \$50,000, not on the condition note, but on another, which it is insisted Count Larisch-Monnich signed, and which he refused to pay.

The Public Prosecutor was informed of the case by some one whose name does not appear, but who undoubtedly represented the Count, and the matter was investigated with the result that the Public Prosecutor has instituted proceedings against a merchant, referred to as "R" in the statements given to the press, and against a retired cavalry captain. The trial has been set for the autumn term of the Criminal Court.

Count Larisch-Monnich belongs to the Austrian nobility. His father has an estate near Astronitz, Prussia, and has become a naturalized German.

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